

By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER X.

ed by Casement upon the Confederates charging his front is vividly depicted. Maj. Sanders says:

"Walthall and Loring in the mean-time charged heroically the intrenched celebrated brigade was posted, armed celebrated brigade was posted, armed with Improved repeating rifles. This portion of the intrenched line, in addition to the formidable osage orange abatis, was provided with artillery and supported by the heavy guns of Fort Granger and an eight-gun battery on the north side of Harpeth River, which the north side of Harpeth River, which delivered an effective cross and enfilading fire into the assaulting lines of both Walthall and Loring. Notyithstanding the right flank of Casement was left uncovered by reason of the successful assault at the center and gin house, that command stood firm, and concentrated its terrific fire on Walthall's advancing division. In truth the fire of vancing division. In truth the fire of vancing division. In truth the fire of vancing division. forced to leave the scene of contest. Of Brown's brigade commanders, Gordon had been captured, Gist, as well as Strahl, killed, and Carfer wounded.

Ondycke's Charge.



of the Twenty-third Corps, composed of the 164th and 166th Ohio, 16th and 12th Ky. and 8th Tenn. The two Kentucky regiments having covered the retreat long distance in order to rejoin the army, went into position some hun-dred yards in rear of the main line and lay down to rest. When the break came these troops seized their arms, and rushed forward to retake the works. The regiments which had giv-en away were at once railied, and joined them in a hot struggle for the joined them in a hot struggle for the rebel standards planted on the works. The veterans of Conrad's Brigade also faced about and took part in the fighting. The 44th III., under Lieut.-Coi. Rousseau, rushed up and went heading into the struggle. Col. Rousseau found a space wide enough to throw in his whole regiment for a hand-to-hand contest. The Confederate officers could contest. contest. The Confederate officers could be heard exhorting their men to hold the works, having obtained possession

of them.

In such a breast-to-breast, foot-tofoot struggle minutes became hours and every second was filled with fierce per-sonal encounters, where men were bayonetted, crushed by gun barrels, struck down by the spikes and rammers of the cannon. Even the hatchets and axes which had been used for intrench-ing were brought into play and men's heads cloven with them.

Cleburne and Brown, raging over the events of the night before, struck by the withering blame put upon them by their commanding General, were now furiously driving their men thru the break to complete the destruction of the Union army, forcing their horses for to the front to evening their horses far to the front to encourage their men

Brown's Division succeeded in capturing a part of the line held by Strickland's Brigade, and held it so tenacious-ly that when their comrades were drivby that when their comrades were driv-en back they were able to prevent the Union soldlers from reaching it again. The struggle for the recovery of the works was bloody and prolonged. Our men seized fences and all other avail-able material and constructed a new barricade within 25 yards of the first now held by their enemies, and across the narrow intervening space the batthe narrow intervening space the bat-tle raged with terrific fierceness and Brown threw in his reserves obstinacy. Brown threw in his reserves and held on, the the assaulting forces on his right were repulsed with appailing loss. His own right, altho in pos-tession of the captured line, was ex-posed to a crossfire, as was also his left; yet, with both flanks uncovered posed to a crossfire, as was also his left; yet, with both flanks uncovered and subjected to this raking crossfire, has been an abatis of osage orange in front, and left in the charge of his brigade to the left of Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. Featherstone, where the space was open for a short distance, not protected by abatis, was killed, horse and rider falling across the works. was in the ditch, personally directing his men, making those in the rear suphis men, making those in the rear's sphis men, making those in the rear's suphis men, was unable to maintain his position,
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Hood's Fatal

The rear line immediately moved up to prisoners, including 10 officers and nine his staff, which enabled him to retire the aid of their comrades in front, and a fierce hand-to-hand conflict took place before the rush could be arrestimen, and these were retaken and used fact that in the fearful conflict between other, has a nice assortment of just 23



THE REBEL CHARGE AT THE GIN HOUSE.

tle flags. Capt. Bates, commanding the Featherstone's, Adams's and

tle flags. Capt. Bates, commanding the 125th Ohlo, received high praise.

In a few minutes of mad work with the bayonet and musket barrel the line was restored, except a narrow interval; the Confederates who had penetrated it were either dead or prisoners, and the battle began its second phase.

In Front of Casement's Brigade.

The Confederates suffered a terrible Featherstone's, Adams's and Scott's Brigades, simultaneously with Walthall, vigorously assaulted Stiles in his strongly interenched position, also protected by the osage orange abatis, which was defended with great courage. Scott was disabled by a shell early in the charge, when Col. Snodgrass succeeded to his command. Adams, in reserve, leading the charge of his brigade to the left of Featherstone's, Adams's and Scott's Brigades, simultaneously with Walthall, vigorously assaulted Stiles in his strong-ly interenched position, also protected by the osage orange abatis, which was defended with great courage. Scott was disabled by a shell early in the charge, when Col. Snodgrass succeeded to his command. Adams, in reserve, leading the charge of his brigade to the left of Featherstone's, Adams's and Scott's Brigades.

## THE SENATE THE FORUM OF INTEREST

## line protected by an osage orange abatis. In Walthall's front Casement's Partisan Manuvering for Advantage—Trying Time for Sentis. ators in Prospect—A Great Senatorial Campaign—States Which Will be Battlegrounds.

States Which Will Be Battlegrounds.

Nebraska, Montana and Colorado have wavered so much between the two parties during the last few years that no one can be certain of the political complexion of the three Legislatures till after the votes are counted. Each State now has a Republican Senator whose term expires in 1913, but each of those States now has a Democratic Legislature.

Several of the big Republican States

The dear old Senate, with all its fondness for precedents, formalities and legislative baubles of one sort and anplace before the rush could be arrested, but the tenacity with which the
50th Ohio and 72d III, held their positions was highly complimented, as was
also the prompt assistance rendered by
the 4th Mo, and the 183d Ohio.

On the left of Columbia pike was
the First Brigade of the Third Division
of the Twenty-third Corps, composed of Republicans deliberated. They finally concluded that it would be contrary to precedent and good form to abolish any of the 23 varieties, and the Democratic Senators are now deliberating over a division of those spoils.

In the earlier days, when the prospects of a Senate unpulmoster Parish

In the earlier days, when the prospects of a Senate unanimously Republican were growing brighter and brighter, the role of a Committee Chairmanship for a few good Democratic and and for a few good Democratic and saidition was established. Each committee was endowed with a ponderously impressive name and the Chairman took possession. This went on till there were 72 committees of the United States Senate, altho less than half of them ever have anything to do. Now the prospects of a Senate unanimously. Republican are dwindling; the majority at all. There is also a long-standing Senate rule that no man shall have more than one Chairmanship. Consequently, the alternative of failure to abolish any of these Chairmanships is that 49 Republican Senators can hold only 42 Chairmanships sill have the Aldrich-Payne bill was under conganizes 23 Chairmanships will be at the disposal of the Democratic August.

Assistant Secretaries.

Tough on the Senators.

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It is almost axiomatic that the Presidency carries control of the National House. There are one or two instances for precident when it comes to voting on Canadian reciprocity. Apparently many of them will forget party loyalty, condemn the reciprocity as Democratic Party, becomes one of the possibilities.

It is almost axiomatic that the Presidency carries control of the National House. There are one or two instances of peculiar circumstances hardly rise to the dignity of precedents. It does not of precedents. It does not of precedents. It does not of precedents and a Democratic Party, becomes one of the March."

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Assistant Secretaries.

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The positions of immediate assistant to a Cabinet officer, of which there are some 30 or 40 in Washington, do not seem to be as important as of yore, and yet it is exceedingly improbable that President Taft will have any difficulty in filling three or four prospective vacancles. There are a "First Assistant Secretary of the Interior" and an "Assistant Secretary of the Interior" who have handed in their resignations, as a matter of official courtes, to Secretary Walter L. Fisher. Possibly they will be asked to stay.

But the Assistant Attorney-General "for the Interior Department" is an assistant to a Collect of Secretary of the Interior Department is an assistant to a Collect of Secretary Walter in the Country of the Secretary Walter in the Country of the Secretary Walter in the Country of the Secretary Walter in Collect of the Secretary Walter in Collect of the Secretary Walter in Collect of the Secretary Walter in the Country of the Country pleading for full legislative authority. Of course, there is much opportunity in all this

year.

The blue-ribbon places of this Assistant Secretary class are ager to the State Department, where there are "the Assistant Secretary" (State Department and Presidential campaign of these enactions of the Democratic House.

An Interesting Situation.

A very interesting situation is likely to arise after some weeks, with Democratic House and Secretary." If happens that "Second Assistant Secretary," Is appending the presidential campaign of these enactions in the Presidential campaign of these enaction

itself, and the other is to acquaint these Representatives with particular measures that will come along in due sea-son. And much of this work, it should also be said, is entirely legitimate. Teralso be said, is entirely legitimate. Ter-ritorial officials from Porto Rico, Alas-ka, Hawaii, Arizona and New Mexico have a deal of work of this character, in spite of the fact that all have Deie-gates or Commissioners in the House. There are numerous business organiza-tions of many kinds engaged in devel-

the Democrats of the House will really want the Republicans of the Senate to beat certain tariff enactments so hat the matters in dispute can go before the country as issues in the Presidential and Congressional campaigns. Perhaps. If it be so, then the House leaders must carefully gauge insurgent sentiment in the Senate to determine how far insurgents will go in upbuild-ing Democratic doctrines. There will be much uncertainty about the session. and after a few weeks much of that uncertainty will center in the Senate. It need be no surprise if the public at intervals seems to forget about the Democratic House, as the battle rages in the so-called "upper legislative branch."

seem to be finding much fault, the in-surgent Senators are plainly uncom-fortable over the status. They are iden-

"for the Interior Department" is an assistant to a Cabinet officer the Attorney-General—altho his effice is in the Interior Department and he rarely goes near the Department of Justice. Decar Lawler, the recent incumbent, has resigned for good, and some lawyer will probably be brought in from the States to fill the place. All three of these positions pay approximately \$5,000 a year. House, the Republicans thereupon be-come sharers in the responsibility, and debar themselves from criticism in the Presidential campaign of these enact-ments of the Democratic House.



Senator Balley's successor, of course, will be a Democrat, whether the Senator's tenure be prolonged for six years or whether another attains to the toga. But the struggle in the Lone Star State will be important as an incident of the greatest Senatorial campaign this counry has had perhaps for 50 years. since the Democrats lost control of the Senate along in the '90s it has been so overwhelmingly Republican in that branch as to make a campaign for Democratic control absolutely hopeless. Now, with a Republican majority of about a half dozen there, a Democratic majority there, and consequently the complete control of the Government by the Democratic Party, becomes one of

It will be a trying period for the Senators, with very few exceptions. The old regulars must decide whether they are willing to go on record against the President when it comes to voting on Canadian reciprocity. Apparently many of them will forget party loyalty, condemn the reciprocity as Democratic and as injurious to the rural communities, and take whatever consequences follow. The insurgents will also have their froubles, for some of them are as cordinally against reciprocity as are their regular brethren. For this attitude they are being pilloried by the country at large as inconsistent, after having raised all the mischief they could when the Aldrich-Payne bill was under consideration, because it fixed duties too high.

cause only 31 States will have the election of a Senator, and the close fights will be to the North. Again, if the Democrats win, their majority in the Senate will be nearly half of Northern the country at large.

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Senate will be nearly nair of Northern Senators—a remarkable evidence, if it comes about, of the rapidity with which comes about a sense of the rapidity with which comes about a sense of the rapidity with which comes about a sense of the rapidity with which comes about a sense of the rapidity with which comes about a sense of the rapidity with which comes about a sense of the rapidity with which comes about a sense of the rapidity with which comes about a sense of the rapidity with which comes are compared to the rapidity with th political sentiment changes. Only a few years ago there were only one or two Democrats in the Senate from all the northern section of the country.

## THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

It Is for Four Years.

do so before it adjourns. If the new House of Representatives now declines, during its life of two years, to disturb the old apportionment, it stands as law, and Indiana will continue to have members; Maine, 4; Massachusetts, 14; New York, 37, and so on thru the list of States, with a total of 391 members. That would carry the old apportionment law over the period of the next Presi-dential election.

It would work some hardship to States like California, New York and Massachusetts, that have grown materially in population and are thus en-titled, under normal conditions, to an increased number of Representatives as compared with other States. But the Democrats in Congress, who tried to get the new apportionment thru that Dem-ocratic Legislatures might have opportunity to redistrict their respective States this Winter, figure that in the forthcoming Presidential election they would probably have an advantage over the Republicans in electoral votes, as compared with the status under a new apportionment law. No one can figure ich matters at all accurately, but the in advantage of something like a dozen votes in the electoral college under the old apportionment. It will be borne in mind, of course, that each State's vote In the electoral college for President and Vice President equals the number of its Representatives in Congress plus he number of Senators, which is always two.

Striving for Partisan Advantage. Unless some hitch occurs in this plan it will apparently be observed. It will be satisfactory to many Republicans, without regard to the striving for partisan advantage in State gerrymanders or in the next Presidential election. Many thoughtful men of both parties think it very unwise to increase the size of the House, and prefer it should remain at 391, as at present, or be re-luced. They therefore reason that the present status, if maintained till after the Presidential election, will be better on the whole, and that ultimately 2 more desirable apportionment law will

Many legislators believe that the House of Representatives is gradually coming to be very like the British House of Commons in its organization and procedure. The Democratic innovation of having a committee select the House committees deprives the Speaker Prospects That It Will Remain as to making him little else than "a moderator" of a town meeting. He becomes a presiding officer pure and simple, which is the sole function of the British Pleuse of Commons.

The latter body is very large, con-